HARRY II

CE

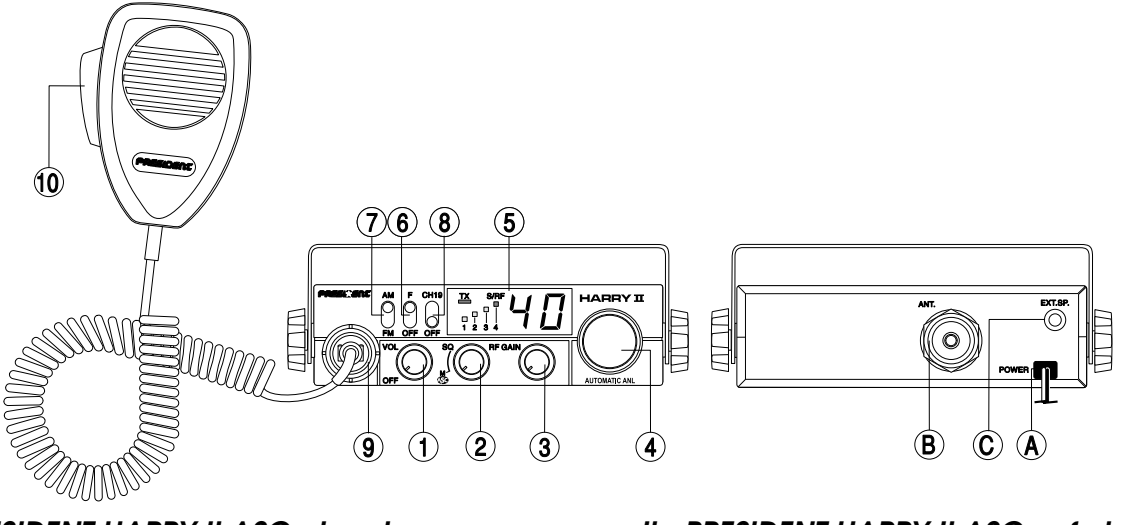
ASC Automatic Squelch Control

Manuel d'utilisation / Manual del usuario
Owner's manual / Handbuch

PRESIDENT

Votre PRESIDENT HARRY II ASC en un coup d'œil

Un vistazo a vuestro PRESIDENT HARRY II ASC



Your PRESIDENT HARRY II ASC at a glance

Ihr PRESIDENT HARRY II ASC auf einen Blick

Français

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WARNING !

*Before using, be careful never to transmit without first having connected the antenna (connection "**B**" situated on the back panel of the equipment) or without having set the SWR (Standing Wave Ratio) ! Failure to do so may result in destruction of the power amplifier, which is not covered by the guarantee.*

MULTI-NORMS TRANSCEIVER!

*See function "**F**" on page 32 and the **European Norms** table on page 50.*

The garantee of this transceiver is valid only in the country pf purchase.

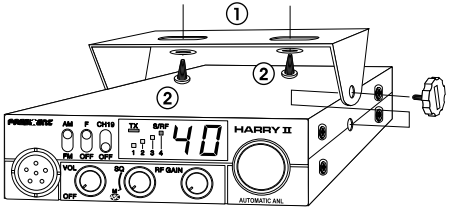
Welcome to the world of the new generation of CB radios. The new PRESIDENT range gives you access to top performance CB equipment. With the use of up-to-date technology, which guarantees unprecedented quality, your PRESIDENT HARRY II ASC is a new step in personal communication and is the surest choice for the most demanding of professional CB radio users. To ensure that you make the most of all its capacities, we advise you to read carefully this manual before installing and using your PRESIDENT HARRY II ASC.

A) INSTALLATION:

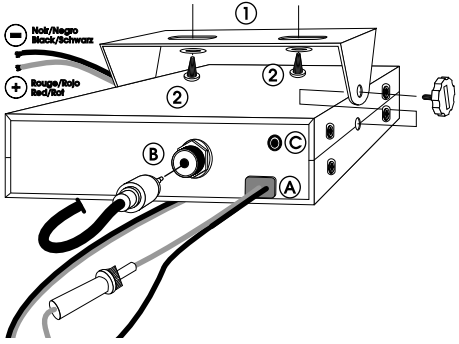
1) WHERE AND HOW TO MOUNT YOUR MOBILE CB RADIO:

a) You should choose the most appropriate setting from a simple and practical point of view.

b) Your CB radio should not interfere with the driver or the passengers.



MOUNTING DIAGRAM



c) Remember to provide for the passing and protection of different wires (e.g. power, antenna, accessory cabling) so that they do not in any way interfere with the driving of the vehicle.

d) To install your equipment, use the cradle (**1**) and the self-tapping screws (**2**) provided (drilling diameter 3.2 mm). Take care not to damage the vehicle's electrical system while drilling the dash board.

e) Choose where to place the microphone support and remember that the microphone cord must stretch to the driver without interfering with the controls of the vehicle.

- **N.B. :** As the transceiver has a frontal microphone socket, it can be set into the dash board. In this case, you will need to add an external loud speaker to improve the sound quality of communications (connector EXT.SP situated on the back panel: **C**). Ask your dealer for advice on mounting your CB radio.

English

English

2) ANTENNA INSTALLATION:

a) Choosing your antenna:

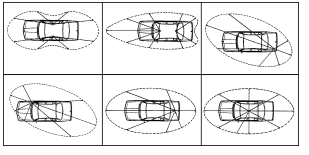
- For CB radios, the longer the antenna, the better its results. Your dealer will be able to help you with your choice of antenna.

b) Mobile antenna:

- Must be fixed to the vehicle where there is a maximum of metallic surface (ground plane), away from windscreen mountings.
- If you already have a radio-telephone antenna installed, the CB antenna should be higher than this.
- *There are two types of antenna: pre-regulated* which should be used on a good ground plane (e.g. car roof or lid of the boot), *and*
. *adjustable* which offer a much larger range and can be used on a smaller ground plane (see p 31 § 5, Adjustment of SWR).
- For an antenna which must be fixed by drilling, you will need a good contact between the antenna and the ground plane. To obtain this, you should lightly scratch the surface where the screw and tightening star are to be placed.
- Be careful not to pinch or flatten the coaxial cable (as this runs the risk of break down and/or short circuiting).
- Connect the antenna (**B**).

c) Fixed antenna:

- A fixed antenna should be installed in a clear a space as possible. If it is fixed to a mast, it will perhaps be necessary to stay it, according to the laws in force (you should seek professional advice). All PRESIDENT antennas and accessories are designed to give maximum efficiency to each CB radio within the range.



OUTPUT RADIUS PATTERN

3) POWER CONNECTION:

Your PRESIDENT HARRY II ASC is protected against an inversion of polarities. However, before switching it on, you are advised to check all the connections. Your equipment must be supplied with a continued current of 12 volts (**A**). Today, most cars and lorries are negative earth. You can check this by making sure that the negative terminal of the battery is connected either to the engine block or to the chassis. If this is not the case, you should consult your dealer.

WARNING: Lorries generally have two batteries and an electrical installation of 24 volts, in which case it will be necessary to insert a 24/12 volt converter (type CV 24/12 PRESIDENT) into the electrical circuit. The following connection steps should be carried out with the power cable disconnected from the set.

a) Check that the battery is of 12 volts.

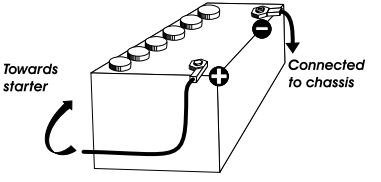
b) Locate the positive and negative terminals of the battery (**+** is red and **-** is black). Should it be necessary to lengthen the power cable, you should use the same or a superior type of cable.

c) It is necessary to connect your CB to a permanent (**+**) and (**-**). We advise you to connect the power cable directly to the battery (as the connection of the CB cable to the wiring of the car-radio or other parts of the electrical circuit may, in somecases, increase the likelihood of interference).

d) Connect the red wire (**+**) to the positive terminal of the battery and the black (**-**) wire to the negative terminal of the battery.

e) Connect the power cable to your CB radio.

WARNING: Never replace the original fuse (2 A) by one of a different value.



4) BASIC OPERATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT BEFORE USING YOUR SET FOR THE FIRST TIME (without transmitting and without using the «push-to-talk» switch on the microphone):

a) Connect the microphone
b) Check the antenna connections
c) Turn the set on by turning the knob VOLUME clockwise.
d) Turn the SQUELCH knob to minimum (anti-clockwise). Adjust the volume to a comfortable level.
e) Go to Channel 20 using the rotary knob on the front panel.

5) ADJUSTMENT OF SWR (Standing wave ratio):

WARNING: This must be carried out when you use your CB radio for the first time (and whenever you re-position your antenna). The adjustment must be carried out in an obstacle-free area.

* ***Using an external SWR meter (e.g. SWR 1 or SWR 2):***

a) To connect the SWR meter :
- Connect the SWR meter between the CB radio and the antenna as close as possible to the CB (use a maximum of 40 cm cable, type President CA 2C).

b) To adjust the SWR meter:
- Set the CB to channel 20.
- Put the switch on the SWR meter to position CAL ou FWD.
- Press the «push-to-talk» switch on the microphone to transmit.
- Bring the index needle to ▼ by using the calibration key.
- Change the switch to position SWR (reading of the SWR level). The reading on the V.U. meter should be as near as possible to 1. If this is not the case, re-adjust your antenna to obtain a reading as close as possible to 1. (An SWR reading between 1 and 1.8 is acceptable).
- It will be necessary to re-calibrate the SWR meter after each adjustment of the antenna.

WARNING: In order to avoid any losses and attenuations in cables used for connection between the radio and its accessories, PRESIDENT recommends to use a cable with a length inferior to 3m.

Your CB is now ready for use.

B) HOW TO USE YOUR CB:

1) ON/OFF - VOLUME:

a) To turn the set on, turn the knob (**1**) clockwise
b) To increase the sound level, turn the same knob further clockwise.

2) ASC (Automatic Squelch Control)/SQUELCH :

Suppresses undesirable back-ground noises when there are no communication. Squelch does not effect neither sound nor transmission power, but allows a considerable improvement in listening comfort.

a) ASC: Automatic Squelch Control
Worldwide patent, a PRESIDENT exclusivity
No repetitive manual adjustment and a permanent improvement in listening comfort when this function is active. It can be disconnected by turning the switch (2) clockwise, in this case the manual squelch control becomes active again.

b) Manual squelch
Turn the squelch knob clockwise to the exact point where all background noise disappears. This adjustment should be done with precision as, if set to maximum, (i.e. fully clockwise) only the strongest signals will be received.

English

English

3) RF GAIN:

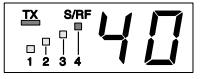
This knob is for adjusting sensitivity during reception. For long distance communications RF GAIN should be set to maximum. RF GAIN can be reduced to avoid distortion, when your correspondent is close by and who does not have the RF POWER function. *The normal setting of this knob is on maximum (fully clockwise).*

4) CHANNEL SELECTOR ROTARY KNOB:

Turning this knob allows you to choose a channel (1-40) for transmitting and receiving.

5) DISPLAY:

The display shows all the different functions. The bargraph shows the level of reception and the level of power emitted. The TX LED lights up when the set goes into transmission mode.



6) FREQUENCY BAND SELECTION

The frequency bands must be chosen according to the country where you are going to operate. Do not use another configuration. Some countries require user's licence.

a) Radio set switched OFF.
b) Slide the **F/OFF** switch on **F** position.
c) Switch ON the radio.
d) Choose the request configuration with the channel rotary switch (see the chart p. 50).
e) Slide the **F/OFF** switch on **OFF** position.
f) And then, for final confirmation of the choice before operating in the configuration, switch OFF then ON the radio set.

7) MODE:

Use this key to select AM or FM. The modulation mode must correspond with that of the person with whom you communicate.
AM/ Amplitude Modulation (AM) is for communications in areas where there are obstacles and over medium distances.
FM/ Frequency Modulation (FM) is for nearby communications in flat, open areas. It gives better quality of communication (squelch adjustment needs more finesse).

8) CH 19:

Channel 19 is automatically selected when you activate this switch. To activate this function, move the switch to **CH19** position, and to return to the previous channel move the same switch to **OFF** position.

9) 6-PIN MICROPHONE PLUG:

This plug is situated on the front panel, thereby making it easier to set the equipment into the dashboard. See the cabling diagram on page 49.

10) PTT (push to talk):

Depress this knob to transmit a message and release to listen to an incoming communication.

A) DC-POWER TERMINAL (13,2 V)
B) ANTENNA CONNECTOR (SO-239)
C) EXTERNAL SPEAKER JACK (8 Ω, Ø 3,5 mm)

C) TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

1) GENERAL:

- Channels	:	40
- Modulation modes	:	AM/FM
- Frequency ranges	:	from 26.965 MHz to 27.405 MHz
- Antenna impedance	:	50 ohms
- Power supply	:	13.2 V
- Dimensions (in mm)	:	115 (L) x 180 (H) x 35 (D)
- Weight	:	0,8 kg
- Accessories supplied	:	Electret microphone with support, mounting cradle, screws.
- Filter	:	ANL (Automatic Noise Limiter) built-in

2) TRANSMISSION:

- Frequency allowance	:	+/- 300 Hz
- Carrier power	:	1 W AM / 4 W FM
- Transmission interference	:	inferior to 4 nW (- 54 dBm)
- Audio response	:	300 Hz à 3 KHz in AM/FM
- Emitted power in the adj. channel	:	inferior to 20 µW
- Microphone sensitivity	:	10 mV
- Drain	:	1,7 A (with modulation)
- Modulated signal distortion	:	1,8 %

3) RECEPTION:

- Maxi. sensitivity at 20 dB sinad	:	0.5 µV - 113 dBm (AM/FM)
- Frequency response	:	300 Hz à 3 kHz in AM/FM
- Adjacent channel selectivity	:	60 dB
- Maximum audio power	:	5 W
- Squelch sensitivity	:	minimum 0.2 µV - 120 dBm maximum 1 mV - 47 dBm
- Frequency image rejection rate	:	60 dB
- Intermediate frequency rej. rate	:	70 dB
- Drain	:	500 mA nominal / 800 mA maximum

D) TROUBLE SHOOTING:

1) YOUR CB RADIO WILL NOT TRANSMIT OR YOUR TRANSMISSION IS OF POOR QUALITY:

- Check that the antenna is correctly connected and that the SWR is properly adjusted.
- Check that the microphone is properly plugged in.
- With the «push-to-talk» switch activated, the display flashes. Release the «push-to-talk» switch, then re-press it to go into transmission.

2) YOUR CB RADIO WILL NOT RECEIVE OR RECEPTION IS POOR:

- Check that the squelch level is properly adjusted.
- Check that the volume is set to a comfortable listening level.
- Check that the microphone is properly plugged in.
- Check that the antenna is correctly connected and that the SWR is properly adjusted.
- Check that you are using the same modulation mode as your correspondent.

3) YOUR CB WILL NOT LIGHT UP:

- Check the power supply.
- Check the connection wiring.
- Check the fuse.

E) HOW TO TRANSMIT OR RECEIVE A MESSAGE:

Now that you have read the manual, make sure that your CB Radio is ready for use (i.e. check that your antenna is connected).
Choose your channel (19, 27).

Choose your mode (AM/FM) which must be the same as that of your correspondent. Press the «push-to-talk» switch and announce your message «Attention stations, transmission testing» which will allow you to check the clearness and the power of your signal. Release the switch and wait for a reply. You should receive a reply like, «Strong and clear».
If you use a calling channel (19, 27) and you have established communication with someone, it is common practice to choose another available channel so as not to block the calling channel.

F) GLOSSARY:

Below you will find some of the most frequently used CB radio expressions. Remember this is meant for fun and that you are by no means obliged to use them. In an emergency, you should be as clear as possible.

INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET:

A Alpha	***H*** Hotel	***O*** Oscar	***V*** Victor
B Bravo	***I*** India	***P*** Papa	***W*** Whiskey
C Charlie	***J*** Juliett	***Q*** Quebec	***X*** X-ray
D Delta	***K*** Kilo	***R*** Romeo	***Y*** Yankee
E Echo	***L*** Lima	***S*** Sierra	***Z*** Zulu
F Foxtrott	***M*** Mike	***T*** Tango	
G Golf	***N*** November	***U*** Uniform	

TECHNICAL VOCABULARY:

AM	: Amplitude Modulation
CB	: Citizen's Band
CH	: Channel
CW	: Continuous Wave
DX	: Long Distance Liaison
DW	: Dual Watch
FM	: Frequency Modulation
GMT	: Greenwich Meantime
HF	: High Frequency
LF	: Low Frequency
LSB	: Lower Side Band
RX	: Receiver
SSB	: Single Side Band
SWR	: Standing Wave Ratio
SWL	: Short Wave Listening
SW	: Short Wave
TX	: CB Transceiver
UHF	: Ultra High Frequency
USB	: Upper Side Band
VHF	: Very High Frequency

CB LANGUAGE:

Advertising	: Flashing lights of police car
Back off	: Slow down
Basement	: Channel 1
Base station	: A CB set in fixed location
Bear	: Policeman
Bear bite	: Speeding fine
Bear cage	: Police station
Big slab	: Motorway

Big 10-4	:	Absolutely
Bleeding	:	Signal from an adjacent channel interfering with the transmission
Blocking the channel	:	Pressing the PTT switch without talking
Blue boys	:	Police
Break	:	Used to ask permission to join a conversation
Breaker	:	A CBer wishing to join a channel
Clean and green	:	Clear of police
Cleaner channel	:	Channel with less interference
Coming in loud and proud	:	Good reception
Doughnut	:	Tyre
Down and gone	:	Turning CB off
Down one	:	Go to a lower channel
Do you copy?	:	Understand?
DX	:	Long distance
Eighty eights	:	Love and kisses
Eye ball	:	CBers meeting together
Good buddy	:	Fellow CBer
Hammer	:	Accelerator
Handle	:	CBer's nickname
Harvey wall banger	:	Dangerous driver
How am I hitting you?	:	How are you receiving me?
Keying the mike	:	Pressing the PTT switch without talking
Kojac with a kodak	:	Police radar
Land line	:	Telephone
Lunch box	:	CB set
Man with a gun	:	Police radar
Mayday	:	SOS
Meat wagon	:	Ambulance
Midnight shopper	:	Thief
Modulation	:	Conversation
Negative copy	:	No reply
Over your shoulder	:	Right behind you
Part your hair	:	Behave yourself - police ahead
Pull your hammer back	:	Slow down
Rat race	:	Congested traffic
Rubberbander	:	New CBer
Sail boat fuel	:	Wind
Smokey dozing	:	Parked police car
Smokey with a camera	:	Police radar
Spaghetti bowl	:	Interchange
Stinger	:	Antenna
Turkey	:	Dumb CBer
Up one	:	Go up one channel
Wall to wall	:	All over/everywhere
What am I putting to you?	:	Please give me an S-meter reading

CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY

We, GROUPE PRESIDENT ELECTRONICS, Route de Sète, BP 100 – 34540 Balaruc – FRANCE,

Declare, on our own responsibility that the CB radio-communication transceiver

Brand : **PRESIDENT**
Model : **HARRY II ASC**
Manufactured in PRC

is in conformity with the essential requirements of the Directive 1999/5/CE (Article 3) adapted to the national law, as well as with the following European Standards:

EN 300 135-2:v1.1.1 (2000)
EN 300 433-2 :v1.1.2 (2000)
EN 301 489-13 v 1.2.1 (2002)
EN 60215 (1996)

Balaruc, the ***2005-01-17***

Jean-Gilbert MULLER
General Manager

TABLEAU DES FRÉQUENCES pour EU / E / EC / U (CEPT)
TABLA DE FRECUENCIAS para EU / E / EC / U (CEPT)
FREQUENCY TABLE for EU / E / EC / U (CEPT)
CB-KANÄLE UND IHRE FREQUENZEN für EU / E / EC / U (CEPT)

N° du canal Nº Canal Channel Kanal	Fréquences Frecuencia Frequency Frequenzens	N° du canal Nº Canal Channel Kanal	Fréquences Frecuencia Frequency Frequenzens
1	26,965 MHz	21	27,215 MHz
2	26,975 MHz	22	27,225 MHz
3	26,985 MHz	23	27,255 MHz
4	27,005 MHz	24	27,235 MHz
5	27,015 MHz	25	27,245 MHz
6	27,025 MHz	26	27,265 MHz
7	27,035 MHz	27	27,275 MHz
8	27,055 MHz	28	27,285 MHz
9	27,065 MHz	29	27,295 MHz
10	27,075 MHz	30	27,305 MHz
11	27,085 MHz	31	27,315 MHz
12	27,105 MHz	32	27,325 MHz
13	27,115 MHz	33	27,335 MHz
14	27,125 MHz	34	27,345 MHz
15	27,135 MHz	35	27,355 MHz
16	27,155 MHz	36	27,365 MHz
17	27,165 MHz	37	27,375 MHz
18	27,175 MHz	38	27,385 MHz
19	27,185 MHz	39	27,395 MHz
20	27,205 MHz	40	27,405 MHz

TABLEAU DES FRÉQUENCES pour U (ENG)
TABLA DE FRECUENCIAS para U (ENG)
FREQUENCY TABLE for U (ENG)
CB-KANÄLE UND IHRE FREQUENZEN für U (ENG)

N° du canal Nº Canal Channel Kanal	Fréquences Frecuencia Frequency Frequenzens	N° du canal Nº Canal Channel Kanal	Fréquences Frecuencia Frequency Frequenzens
1	27,60125	21	27,80125
2	27,61125	22	27,81125
3	27,62125	23	27,82125
4	27,63125	24	27,83125
5	27,64125	25	27,84125
6	27,65125	26	27,85125
7	27,66125	27	27,86125
8	27,67125	28	27,87125
9	27,68125	29	27,88125
10	27,69125	30	27,89125
11	27,70125	31	27,90125
12	27,71125	32	27,91125
13	27,72125	33	27,92125
14	27,73125	34	27,93125
15	27,74125	35	27,94125
16	27,75125	36	27,95125
17	27,76125	37	27,96125
18	27,77125	38	27,97125
19	27,78125	39	27,98125
20	27,79125	40	27,99125

TABLEAU DES FRÉQUENCES pour d / TABLA DE FRECUENCIAS para d
FREQUENCY TABLE for d / CB-KANÄLE UND IHRE FREQUENZEN für d

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12	27,105	32	27,325
13	27,115	33	27,335
14	27,125	34	27,345
15	27,135	35	27,355
16	27,155	36	27,365
17	27,165	37	27,375
18	27,175	38	27,385
19	27,185	39	27,395
20	27,205	40	27,405

N° du canal Nº Canal Channel Kanal	Fréquences Frecuencia Frequency Frequenzens	N° du canal Nº Canal Channel Kanal	Fréquences Frecuencia Frequency Frequenzens
41	26,565	61	26,765
42	26,575	62	26,775
43	26,585	63	26,785
44	26,595	64	26,795
45	26,605	65	26,805
46	26,615	66	26,815
47	26,625	67	26,825
48	26,635	68	26,835
49	26,645	69	26,845
50	26,655	70	26,855
51	26,665	71	26,865
52	26,675	72	26,875
53	26,685	73	26,885
54	26,695	74	26,895
55	26,705	75	26,905
56	26,715	76	26,915
57	26,725	77	26,925
58	26,735	78	26,935
59	26,745	79	26,945
60	26,755	80	26,955

TABLEAU DES FRÉQUENCES
TABLA DE FRECUENCIAS
FREQUENCY TABLES
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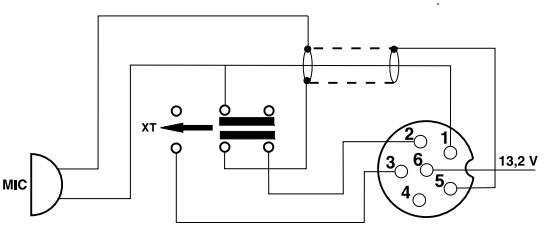
18	27,175 MHz	38	27,385 MHz
19	27,185 MHz	39	27,395 MHz
20	27,205 MHz	40	27,405 MHz

PRISE MICRO 6 BROCHES
CONEXIÓN DEL MICRO 6 PINS
6-PIN MICROPHONE PLUG
BELEGUNG DER MIKRO-FONBUCHSE (sechspolig)



1 Modulation	Modulación	Modulation	Modulation
2 RX	RX	RX	RX
3 TX	TX	TX	TX
4 -	-	-	-
5 Masse	Masa	Ground	Masse
6 Alimentation	Alimentación	Power Supply	Stromversorgung

NORMES EUROPÉENNES - NORMAS EUROPEAS - EUROPEAN NORMS - EUROPÄISCH NORMEN

Configuration Code	FM Channel	AM Channel	Country
E	40 Ch (4W)	40 Ch (4W)	ES, IT, GR, IE, RUS
d	80 Ch (4W)	80 Ch (1W)	DE
d2	40 Ch (4W)	40 Ch (1W)	DE 2
EU	40 Ch (4W)	40 Ch (1W)	GR, IE, NL, PT ES, CH, FR
EC	40 Ch (4W)	-	LU, DK, AT
U	CEPT 40 Ch (4W) + ENG 40 Ch (4W)	-	GB
PL	-5 KHz 40 Ch (4W)	-5 KHz 40 Ch (4W)	PL

La bande de fréquence et la puissance d'émission de votre appareil doivent correspondre à la configuration autorisée dans le pays où il est utilisé.
La banda de frecuencias y la potencia de emisión de su aparato deben corresponder a la configuración autorizada en el país donde él es utilizado.
The frequency band and the transmission power of your transceiver must correspond with the configuration authorized in the country where it is used.
Das Frequenzband und die Sendungsleistung Ihres Gerätes müssen übereinstimmen mit den Normen zugelassen im Land worin es benutzt ist.

Pays dans lesquels il existe des limitations particulières (Licence[1])
Countries in which there are particular restrictions
Países en los cuales existe algún tipo de limitación (Licencia[1] / Registro[2])
Länder mit besonderen Beschränkungen (Lizenz[1] / Register[2])

	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Licence[1]	ⓘ	ⓘ		ⓘ		ⓘ	ⓘ			ⓘ			ⓘ	ⓘ				ⓘ				ⓘ						ⓘ		
Register[1]																									ⓘ	ⓘ				
AM	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ			ⓘ			ⓘ				ⓘ		ⓘ					ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ		ⓘ					ⓘ	ⓘ
BLU / SSB	ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ			ⓘ			ⓘ				ⓘ		ⓘ					ⓘ	ⓘ	ⓘ		ⓘ	ⓘ				ⓘ	ⓘ

Pays dans lequel la réglementation nationale autorise une puissance d'émission supérieure à la limite établie dans la norme harmonisée, précisée dans le quatrième paragraphe de la préface de la norme harmonisée EN 300 433.
Countries in which the national regulations authorize a transmission power superior to the limit fixed by the harmonised standard, notified in the 4th paragraph of the preface of the proper harmonised standard EN 300 433.
Países en los cuales la reglamentación nacional autoriza una potencia de emisión superior al límite establecido en la norma harmonizada, advertido en el cuarto parrafo del preámbulo la propia norma armonizada EN 300 433.
Länder in denen die nationale Regelungen ein Sendeleistung zulassen die höher ist als die von der harmonierte Norm festgelegte Toleranz, angezeigt in 4. Paragraph der Vorrede der harmonierten Norm EN 300 433.

	IT	ES	PL
4W AM	✔	✔	✔
12W pep BLU	✔	✔	

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